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INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY USSR (Sverdlovsk Oblast)

SUBJECT Revda Wire and Nail Factory

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1. The wire and nail factory, about 2 km southeast of the railroad station in Revda ($56^{\circ}52'N/59^{\circ}57'E$), Sverdlovsk Oblast, on the eastern bank of a lake. (1) Three buildings were under construction here, a zinc-plating installation, a new nail shop and a new screw shop. The nail and screw shops had been completed by August 1949, while the zinc-plating installation was still under construction with the steel framework partially completed and six or seven roof girders fitted. The large foundry had three large smelting furnaces. The plant had a railroad connection.
2. Wire, nails and screws were produced at the plant. Three or four loaded railroad cars left the plant several times a week. Work was done in three shifts, each with about 2,000 civilian workers of whom 50 percent were women, and 150 PW's doing construction work and 150 German women from a women's camp near the railroad station.

25X1³. According to [] two large workshops were under construction in the center of the plant area. Their framework had been completed at the beginning of the war when construction work was discontinued. Between November 1947 and March 1948 the walls were erected to fill the spaces between the concrete pillars supporting the roofs. A large foundry in the northeast had four large furnaces. (2) The wire and nail plant produced nails of all sizes. The large foundry produced large castings such as engine casings for turbines and for electric motors.

25X1⁺ [redacted] that, steel structures for a new nail factory next to the old plant had been in existence in 1915. The construction of the new plant was resumed in 1947. It was completed in August 1949 and was to start operation on 1 October 1949. It is possible that this deadline was met. The large wire drawing shop had 10 to 15 large American wire drawing machines. The number of civilian workers at the plant was not determined. Poles numbering 200 first and 300 later, did construction work at the plant. In addition, 35 German girls from the women's camp worked at the plant at night. (3)

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5. A foundry with two open-hearth furnaces was a short distance from the wire and nail plant. This foundry produced slugs weighing about 100 kg. The castings were in numerical order, and the numbers printed on each slug. One casting filled five or six railroad cars, each holding 100 slugs. Casting No 2,100 was loaded in the fall of 1947 and casting No 3,460 in August 1949. (b)

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- Comments.
- (1) See Annex 1 for [redacted] sketches of the location and layout of the plant.
- (2) See Annex 2 for the [redacted] sketch of the plant.
- (3)

Production and work force data seem to indicate that this is the metallurgical plant formerly known as PUIZ (Pervouralski, zeldanilitski zavod), which had a work force of 2,000 and a monthly output of 4,500 tons of wire and 2,000 tons of nail and screws in 1941. The location of the PUIZ was never clearly determined.

- (b) Thus the foundry seems to have produced in each casting 500 slugs, weighing 100 kg apiece. Accordingly the two open-hearth furnaces must have had a capacity of 50 tons apiece. In two years the plant produced 1,240 castings, so that, with about 300 workdays per year, there must have been an average of two castings a day. It can not be determined whether the large foundry was a part of the wire and nail factory, as indicated by the first L.I., or whether it was an independent plant, as indicated

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2 Annexes: Sketches.

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